for a ball not in the body. Before probing for a ball it is generally necessary to place the patient as near-ly as possible in the same position rel-tively as that in which he received the ball. Otherwise the fager we may discover a facility body in the would when present. The clothing should be al-

The examination should be as early as possible after receiving the wound. This rule is imperative when renaticable. The parts are not so sensitive immediately after as a few horns or a day laker, when inflammation renders the track of the wound exceedingly sandting, and the patient, were done usily sensitive, and the patient, worn down will be less likely to submit to the doctor operation. Another reason why this is important that both aperture, in case of selay, will be playing up by inflammation, and the general character of the probe, it is necessary to proceed with cure, or an irreparable injury may be done by exciting great and

renewly can be applied, point a dead subject was uncovered, and small illustrated his instructions to the clare demonstration. Three successive bullets Frof. Rapasses instructions there is the case by actual demonstration. Three successive bullets were fired into the body in different parts, and it different directions. The first bull entered the thigh at an acute angle, without passing through Being a small bullet, the wound could not be project. with the finger; but a leaden probe was made to follow the opening. Having been fired at an acute angle, the wound, it was observed, deflected from straight course, a thing never happening with a con-cal ball, which shatters everything in its way, and comes out on the other side. At length the ballet was reached, imbedded firmly in the taigh-bone.

was reached, imbedded firmly in the teigh-bone. The second shot was fired obliquely into the upper part of the leg. The position of the leg was slightly changed, and in consequence, on probing the wound, the crifice was found entirely closed up. The leg was then turned forward as it stood when the ball was received, and the probe reached the end of the wound a little distance under the skin on the opposite side of the leg. In this case it was thought best to make a counter opening instead of using the bullet forceps around the bone. Counter with the bone had flattened the bullet, and deflected it as in the provious case. It was remarked that it such cases previous case. It was remarked that in such cases the ball nearly always followed the bone round, and came out about the same place on the other side, as if it had gone straight through.

The third shot broke the bone into a great number

The third shot broke the base into a great number of small fragments, but the force of the ball was not sufficient to make an exit wound. The scalpel was again made use of to extract the ball. Around this wound a small space had been entirely blackened with powder. It was remarked that occasionally unliker powder could be traced, nor the livid dark color may be the color may be the color may be the color was the first of the livid color may be the color may be the color was the state of ballet. color usually attending wounds. A variety of bulle forceps were then explained. A very sharp need was also shown, to be used as an exploring probe, by piercing the flesh at any part, with fleshy per-sons, or in case inflammation had closed the aper-ture. When a bullet ledged in the body, it was and to adopt it as a rule, that in all cases, no matter whether in figh or bone (excepting only the earlies of the therms, abdomen, or head), the ball should be extracted. If indeeded is bone a arrow attached to one of the forcers might be worked into the lead, but it was almost silvays necessary to cut out and chisel away part of the bone. It left in the bone, fifty to one the lead would in future excite inflamation. mation, give rise to nechrosis, and if it were in the neighborhood of a joint, to the necessity of subse-

quent amporation.

Supposing the ball extracted, the hemorrhage aversed, and everything going on right, further treatment was very simple, unless the injury was of a very grave character. The parts must be approxivery grave character. The parts must be approxi-mated, the limb kept perfectly at rest, and the gene-ral condition of the patient must be attended to. It was not to be supposed that the edges would unite by what surgeons called first intention, or primary union; gun-shot wounds never did this. They first united by suppuration, and afterward by granula-tion and electrication. The edges might be united by means of achieve strong or beningers, which, by means of adhesive straps, or bendages, which, supposing the wound to be a little above the knee, should envelop the leg from snele to peivis. On the wound itself it was necessary only to apply water, either warm or cold as the patient himself desired. Some doctors insisted upon warm water and others upon cold. The sensations of the patient were constituted to the control of the control of the patient were constituted to the control of the control of the patient were constituted. The sensations of the patient were constituted to the control of the contr chers upon coid. The sensations of the patient were sometimes repugnant to cold water, in which case warm should certainly be used, keeping the lint constantly wet by dropping or pouring on the entide. In a very few days suppuration would become established, the dead part would all come out and a bealthy foundation would be left for the healing to commence. When the suppuration penetrated because in ordinary practice. The patient must be closely watched, and if there was a collection of matter it must be opened out. In order to busten the granulating process, a gentle syringing of water through the wound of exit or entrance was excellent, in different ways, partially in aiding the expulsion of foreign matter. The water might be warm or slightly acidulated, as the Oak Orchard acid or slightly acidulated or slightly acidulated or slightly acidulated or slightly acidulated or slightly water, from a spring in this State, when an altera-tive or astringent effect was desired. The constitu-tional treatment to be observed, and also some of the effects, which as a general rule were more grave in character than the wound itself, for instance,

gust D. Rist, vice John Hagnis, promoted.
George Merrill to be Lieutenant, September 3, 1861, vice
Benry Janean, redgreed, de be Ensign, September 6, 1861, vice
Join Chircy, Insigned.

Surgeant James Johnson to be Euripe, acquest George Tide promoted.
Private John Schnieret be Ensige, September 3, 1961, vice August Kelle, resigned.
Charles O. Davis to be Ensign, September 20, 1861, vice Editories O. Davis to be Ensign. ward Merrits, never reported for duty. George Gould to be Ensign, July 27, 1861, vice J. J. Hagen,

ed. H. Fisher to be Ensign, July 27, 1861, vice E. T.

Wilson, promoted.

Audicant Sungeon Le Roy McLean to be Surgeon, Sept. 15, 1861, vice R. B. Honteron, promoted.

Think Resiming.

Lieut. John G. Fay to be Captain, July 2, 1961, vice Abel

Ceptain Harman B. Hull to be Major, Sept. 3, 1007, captain Harman B. Hull to be Major, Sept. 3, 1007, cam Bonyes, promoted. Liauteaunt Churchill C. Cambrolling to be Captain, Sept. 3, 1861, vice H. D. Hull, promoted. Lieutenant Gooverneur Carrito be Captain, Sept. 3, 1851, vice stot, resigned. William T. Partridge to be Captain, Aug. 14,

T. Partridge, promoted.

Joseph M. Bradley to be Lieutenant, Sept. 2, 1981,
Controlled promoted. per to be Lieutenant, Sept. 3, 1881,

i. F. Cross, promoted. Segennt Albert G. Northrup to be Ensign, July 21, 1981.

H. Quackethout, premoted.

The Quackethout, premoted.

The Quackethout, premoted.

The Core Taffe to be Lieutenant, Agust 2, 1961, vice gives A. Storer to be Second Lieutenant, Sept. 11, 1861, vice John Hagairo, premoted.

The Core Finer Resument.

Segrent Emil Schubert to be Capitain, August 2, 1861, vice John Hagairo, premoted.

The Quackethout, premoted.

The Core Finer Resument.

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The Core Finer Resument.

The Crop S.

That two such years of good crops at home and in general, to have all necessary things done which your experience may suggest, and which an individual, did one own the cannis, would do, in oranging to describe the Emily Waterland against breaks; to have each lock, thus facilitating lockages; to have an adequate force at each lock, thus facilitating lockages; to have an adequate force at each lock, thus facilitating lockages; to have an adequate force at each lock, thus facilitating lockages; to have an adequate force at each lock, thus facilitating lockages; to have an adequate force at each lock, thus facilitating lockages; to have an adeq

By order of the Commander in Chief. THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General. THE GREAT SOUTHERN EXPEDITION. THE GREAT SOUTHERN EXPEDITION.

The following steamships are now taking in coal and provisions for the Government: Vanderbilt, Atlantic, Baltic, Roancke, and Contaucoalcos. They and provisions for the Government: Vanderbilt, Atlantic, Baltic, Roanoke, and Costzacoalcos. They

Robert 3. Diamont, resigned.

Lieutenant William T. Partridgs to be Captain, Aug. 14.

Lieutenant William T. Partridgs to be Captain, Sept. 6, 1261.

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Canal Department, Sept. 23, 1261.

Lieutenant With the greater respect, JAMES H. MALLORY.

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Canal Department sept. 4.

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Canal Department sept. 4.

Canal Department sept. 4.

Canal Department sept. 5.

Canal Department sept. 5.

Canal Department sept. 6, 1261.

Canal Department sept. 6, 1261.

Canal Department sept. 6.

Surgeart Major John Collins to be Identenent, Aug. 14, 1961. GREAT FRESHET IN WESTERN NEW-

ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RABLEOAD.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribone.

The second state of the se wandering about the streets. Another hours, comparing the proposed of the streets of the state o

body of Miler, the engineer, it is common to the Learner, August 2, 1651, vice A. Sheddon, resigned.
A Sheddon, re

and cause our request to be complied with. We are \$49,968,740 in 1859. Of the exports of 1850 the the more urgent at this time because he scason of navigation is rapidly drawing to a close, and much

Right, promoted.

are also having berths put up for the purpose of carrying troops. A fleet of six or eight vessels of war.

The Hen. N. S. Brayon, Auditor Canal Department, Albania Patheron, deceased.

in it.

The gentlemen of the Exchange appear to have

the great parameter. Sept. 5, 1961.

It D. Woodreaf, immended, Sept. 5,

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

Sin: I have seen an article in your paper of this The correspondence given below between the names mentioned is mine. I have been honorably the 1st October. On Monday over 150,000-busiless Corn Exchange of New-York and the Canal Depart-discharged by Recorder Barnard from the charges Henry N. Alexander to be Quartermaster, Sept. 14, 1601, vice H. L. Suydam, resigned.

Samuel Carry to be Ensign. Sept. 20, 1801, vice P. R. Ryan, resigned.

TRIGITY-FIFTH Engreer.

Lieutenant Lorenzo B. Statuck to be Captain, Sept. 6, 1801, vice Gev. E. Elwell, resigned.

John A. Haddock to be Lieutenant, Sept. 3, 1801, vice Gev. E. Elwell, resigned.

Daniel E. Hungerford to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Aug. 5, 1801, vice Thomas J. Lord, resigned.

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Lieutenant Charles A Du Moulin to be Captain, Aug. 25, 1801, vice Colonel, Aug. 5, 1801, vice Thomas J. Lord, resigned.

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Daniel E. Hungerford to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Aug. 5, 1801, vice Thomas J. Lord, resigned. ment relates to a subject of great importance at this made against me, and why you have mentioned my The Post of the Post of the Capable before Total Linear Houses, Except Through the American Colored C

contrick. Mr. Devlin, we understand, has likewise a be reopened, as follows:

Mathematics—Monday evening at 7 o'clock. Teachers

Mathematics—Monday evening at 7 o'clock. Teachers

Mosars Wells, Nimms, Wilson, and Appleton. Applicant

egarded as peculiarly fortunate. Last year, up to that department. great bulk of value was in cotton, until later in the easen, when the great crop of coreals began to find clasive of the discount of \$2,735 75. its way to the seaboard, after which the proportion of grain in the National export manifest rapidly increased. Altogether we were paid not less than and unclaimed increhandise which had remained in The Herald under his management will be acceptable to the farmers of the rich and prosperous district where he is located.

The Release of Col. Blair, Sept. 2, 1821, vice his located.

The Release of Col. Blair, Sept. 3, 1821, vice his located.

The Release tendered by Gon. Fremont to Col. Blair with the greatest respect, JAMES H. MALLORY.

to if the Southern market remains hermetrically further business, to Thursday at 12 o'clock. scaled against the enormous North-Western ship

vised by N. B. Clarke, esq., who, in conjunction specimer, esq., who enforced the importance of confidence in the Government.

With John Brougham, esq., has conducted the perdence in the Government.

With John Brougham, esq., who have that the re-

ciety, left the city for the West on Tuesday afternoon under the guidance and care of Mr. C. C. Tracy. The Society, we are informed, have never been so stailened for means to carry on their excellent enterprise of saving poor, howelves, and destinate children. The Newsboys' Ledging House had some fine representatives in this company. There are now numbers

lation requiring (as an offset to a stipulation of the treaty of June 24, 1822, which provided that French versels coming to American ports should pay a duty of 94 cents per tun), 94 cents per tun on American merning headed, "Has Mr. Waterbury brought to trial functionaries, contractors, &c. P. Among the of wheat were shipped from this port to France.

IMPORTATION OF COLTES. The ship John Bright, from Liverpoel, arrived on Wednesday, has on

OFFINING OF COOPER INSTITUTE FALL CLASSES.-Another year of public usefulness, in the dissemination of knowledge free, was begun on Tuesday at the Cooper Institute, by the opening of the Fall term, female Art school, under Mrs. Henry M. Field, with [We stand corrected with regard to Mr. Fitz- about 200 students. All the other classes will soon

rind, and [160.]

Edd.]

Whysics and Chemistry—Tuesday evening. Prof. Van Der Weyde. Applicants, 109.
Drawing. Wednesday evening. Teachers—Prof. Hertzburg. and Meson. Cook. Burke, and Post. Applicants, 250.

Masin—Wednesday evening.
The class-books are still open, and persons may

That two such years of good crops at home and high prices abroad as this and the last should have once to us just at this areal No.

PERSONAL TAXES .- The amount received at the Tax Receiver's office yesterday, the third day since the books have been opened, was \$235,029 26, ex-

SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS,-The sale of bonded New York, Sept. 23, 163, vice Hisparan Andrew Write to be Lieutenant, July 2, 163, vice Hisparan B. Hinthy was and leader of Collect Ones, Register, Andrew Write to be Lieutenant, July 2, 163, vice Hisparan B. Hinthy was and leader of Collect Ones, Register, Andrew Write to be Lieutenant, July 2, 163, vice Hisparan B. Hinthy was and leader of Collect Ones, Register, Andrew Write to be Lieutenant, July 2, 163, vice Hisp \$50,000,000 in gold for the breadstuffs sold by us to store longer than allowed by law took place, by or-

and firms, members of the Corn Exchange in the increased yield as from the large area planted. Prices Excuses for absence were sent in by Judges Barnard City of New-York.

The tener of the memorial induces me to give a in the north-western districts, removed from water and Bronson, William M. Tweed, and D. P. Rossell,

The tener of the memorial induces me to give a communication remain years low and may remain and the Committee adjourned, without transactions. The tenor of the nemotial induces me to give a brief reply to some of the suggestions contained communication, remain very low, and may remain and the Committee adjourned, without transacting

THE CATHLINE ALLEGED ARSON CASE. - The oxamination in the case of the alleged Catiline arsen, which was to have been resumed yesterday, was again postponed till to-day.

NOMINATION FOR SHERIFF .-- At a meeting of the seceding wing of the People's Cooper Institute Union movement, under the lead of Dr. Bradford, held at room No. 18, in the Institute Building, on Tuesday evening, a ballet was had for the nomination of county officers. Dr. James M. Austin was called to the chair, and Messrs. Courad Swackhamer, Wm. E. Frest, and A. L. Wood were appointed tellers. It

visions of the Constitution relative to the return of relative to the constitution relative to the return of fugitive slaves, no law had been made to secure the equality of rights of citizens of different States, although we had suffered in fignities of the most aggressized character and of repeated, such as we would never have submitted to from any foreign power. He thought Slavery was being abeliahed fast enough by the rebels themselves without any assistance.

ance on our part.

As a measure of peace he was in favor of putting down this rebellion, and that effectually. If 500,000 men were not enough for the task he was for putting a million in the field. Mr. Smith's remarks were frequently applicated. He was followed by E. H.

whicet of abelishing Slavery would tend to create a liversion in the mind of the people from the unity of its purpose. But if the exigencies of the war should require the destruction of Survery he would not be for putting a starw in the way of such result. We should write on our banners, Esto perpetua—liberty, and Union, the boon of to-day, and the heritage of to-morrow. Mr. Crow and several other speakers made short addresses when the Clab adjourned for

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,-The Board of Superrisors met at noon on Tuesday, the President, Mr. Stowart, in the chair. There was a very large lobby attendance, probably interested in the election of Inspectors and Canvassers of Election, which was the special order of the day. The wards for which Registers were appointed in all the districts were the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Ninth, Twelfth, Thirtenth, Fourt-eath, Niceleeth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second.

A report received from the Commission, of which Lewis it, Morra was President, for building a new

the Board were gerred with a financial the case of Ethan Allen and W. Draile Parsons, to audit a bill of about \$700, for sdverfising in The Duily News papers pending before the Mayor for his approval; referred to the Camplitee on Printing and Stationery, with instructions to audit them.

Adjourned till Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock.

COMMISSIONERS OF ENIGRATION.-The following s the weekly statement presented at the meeting of

this Board yesterday: Number of embarods arrived to Sept. 23, 1981..... Number of emigrants arrived since, to Oct. 2, 1981.

A CRUMB OF WEDDING-CARE.-The innumerable

friends of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher would hardly forgive us if we were to omit mentioning the pleasing incident that occurred at his country resi-dence at Peckskill last week. On Wednesday morndenes at Peckalil last week. On Wednesday norming, after the dew was dry. Mr. Bescher chose a spot under the shadows of the trees near his garden, where, in the presence of a fit circle of friends and neighbors, he gave away his only daughter in a novel ceremony of marriage. The beauty of the day, and the beauty of the ceremony together, rendered the scene singularly charming, tender, and imresult e.

No guests were previously invited, except rela-No guests were previously invited, cacely relatives and household companions, owing to the impossibility of accommodating in a moderate country town so many acquaintunees as a famous special contributor has the fortune to possess. But among the chance guests, whose presence added not the least pictures one feature to the scene, were the workmen of Mr. B. a farm, who stood as witnesses in the field,

of Mr. B. a larm, who accounts we decreased in their best.

Was ever such a church or dwelling for wedding exceeding? The Highlands swept their giorious walls around the north and west; gracefully sloping hills shad in the east and south; the beavens above were clear as crystal and without a stain of cloud; nd so in this great house not made with hands the oung pair stood up, leaves quivering above their ends the grass, hardly dry of dew, under their feet, and incomerable flowers in the near garden filling

the mir with fragrance.

About the middle of the afternoon, after the wedding-feast, the new-nearied pair set out upon their bridal tour; not on the steambont or railroad car. bridal tour; not on the steamboat or railroad car, but with horse and chaise—the gift of the bride's father—troiting off for the winding roads of the Highlands of the Highlands of the Highlands of the Highlands in Connecticat and Massachusetts, to return after a few weeks to the town of Norwich, in the Chenango Valley of this State, where the bridegroom, the Rev. Sanuel Scoville, has lately been called as a Congregational minister.

minister.

This journey was begun under good auspices, for according to the Irish custom to secure good Inck, two of the party had provided themselves each with an old shoc, and as the carriage started, the shoes were thrown after them with a good will, one falling with the other walking over the top.

an old sace, and as were them with a good will, one falling just behind, while the other, vaulting over the top, plaumed fairly within the carriace—thus bringing down upon the fortunate pair all the blessings, external and internal, which can possibly be supposed to reside in old shoes. As another of our Second Contributors was the thrower of our of these tokens, we need not say that it is hick enough for the young lady to stand in Mrs. Stowe's old shoes.

Of course we will not be a public tell-tale of the particulars of a private wedding party, yet we cannot help mentioning that the bride was dressed in pure white, without a jewel for ornament except nature's jewels of fresh buds and flowers. But if during the golden weather of the declining Summer, or the beginning of October colors on the trees, any wedding ceremony, or wedding journey to follow it, can possibly be made more beautiful and delightful than this, we here by give out our intention to make can possibly be made more beautiful and congustion than this, we hereby give out our intention to make a public chronicle thoroof, as here—of course begging a public chronicle thoroof, as here—of course begging all requisite pardon of the parties at the foot of the all requisite pardon of the parties at the foot of the same parties.